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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 20, 1926

BRITISH LABOR MOVEMENT
FARMER IN AGE OF MACHINE
FACTIONAL FIGHTS IN UNIONS
OAKLAND LABOR DAY PARADE
MORE COMMUNIST TACTICS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1926

No. 29

British Labor Movement

By Len De Caux, Brookwood Graduate, Staff of the Illinois Miner.

The crisis which came to a head in the general strike of May, 1926, had been a long time in preparation. The industrial depression which set in after the brief post-war boom in Britain, and which has persisted ever since, brought with it a determination on the part of the employers to place the full burden upon labor, by reducing wages, lengthening hours, and generally lowering conditions to a minimum. British labor, on its side, has vigorously resisted the wholesale encroachments on its standards, has denied the validity of the employers' solution and to it has opposed its own ultimate solution—the reorganization of Britain's industrial life along socialistic lines.

The mining industry has been the storm center of this huge conflict between capital and labor.

The Government Report.

In 1919 the advantage seemed to rest with labor, and the miners' program of nationalization seemed within reach of fulfillment, for a commission appointed by the government itself, and presided over by Judge Sankey, after an exhaustive examination of the coal industry, brought in a report favoring nationalization. The government, however, disregarded the findings of its own commission, and when the industrial depression set in the next year the employers launched their offensive.

The coal strike of 1921, in which the breakdown of the Triple Alliance, through the failure of the railwaymen and transport workers to walk out in support of the miners, brought not only defeat to the miners but a lowering of conditions in other industries as well, was an object lesson to labor generally that it must stand by the miners in future, and that the offensive against them was merely the spear-head of a general offensive against the whole movement.

Employers' Demands.

The employers were still bent on a further lowering of conditions, and in 1925 put forward demands for longer hours, lower wages and district agreements. But now they were confronted with a movement which had learned the lesson of 1921, and the miners' conditions were saved by the action of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress in throwing the whole movement behind the miners and calling for an embargo on all coal should a lockout take place.

The result of this action was a nine months' truce. The government provided a subsidy to guarantee the profits of the operators until May, 1926, and appointed a royal commission to investigate the coal industry.

It was immediately clear, however, that trouble might be expected in May, for the mine owners showed no sign of modifying their original demands, and the miners, on their side, were equally determined in their resistance. It was clear also that in a showdown the government would come to the rescue of the employers, for not only did the employing interests set on foot a number of organizations, such as O. M. S. (Organization for the Maintenance of Supplies), for the recruiting of volunteer strikebreakers, but the government scarcely concealed its partiality for these efforts and made extensive strikebreaking preparations of its own.

Compromise a Failure.

The report of the coal commission which was published in March revealed an attempt to compromise between the incompatible demands of the operators and the miners. The carefully worked out plan presented by the miners' union for the reorganization of the industry under national ownership was rejected, but at the same time the commission did not endorse the demands of the mine owners for longer hours and no interference with private enterprise. On the contrary, it definitely declared against a lengthening on the working day, and recommended government purchase of mining royalties and a limited degree of reorganization. It threw another sop to the mine owners, however, by advocating wage cuts in certain districts.

It was obvious, therefore, that this report offered no immediate solution, for it was rejected by both operators and miners, neither of whom would deviate from their original stand on wages and hours, and the government showed no disposition to enforce the report of its commission.

On Saturday, May 1, the operators' lockout notices went into effect and all of Britain's million miners ceased work. On that day the General Council of the Trades Union Congress rallied to the miners' support by issuing instructions for a walkout in all the major industries effective Tuesday, if no settlement should be reached by that time. This order had the support of all the unions affected and was adopted by the overwhelming majority of 3,653,529 to 49,911.

The General Council immediately began feverish negotiations with the government to reach a settlement, but the latter was evidently bent on forcing a 'showdown. As soon as the miners' lockout began it had a state of emergency declared, giving the government dictatorial powers to use the military and naval forces and all national resources to handle the situation, and this action was instrumental in causing the General Council to issue its general strike order. Finally also the government, seizing on the excuse of an unofficial walkout in a newspaper plant, broke off all negotiations with labor early Monday and declared that it would not renew them unless the strike order was cancelled.

Thus the general strike became effective Tuesday and the whole of Britain's industrial life was tied up. The magnificent solidarity displayed in this strike is now a matter of history. It revealed the whole of Britain's working class lined up solidly against the employers' attack on the miners and against the government that was backing the employers. This strike lasted nine days and gave not a sign of weakening. In fact, it was actually gaining momentum, and new sections not previously called out were joining it, when it was suddenly called off by the General Council.

Information which is now coming to light indicates that an extraordinary timidity and lack of confidence was displayed by the General Council, and furthermore that the unanimity of sentiment on behalf of the miners' stand that was so apparent through the movement generally was not shared by the general strike leadership, who seem to have directed their main efforts to attempting to force a compromise on wage reductions upon the miners. The miners' union was resolute in rejecting any reduction in the already miserable standards of its

members, but the General Council finally declared its approval of certain compromise proposals of Sir Herbert Samuels along the lines of his coal commission's report. These terms had been rejected by the miners, and they were not even consulted when the general strike was called off.

If the General Council imagined that by calling off the strike they would induce the government to operate even this meager compromise, they were soon to receive a rude shock, for the new proposals which the government now made suggested both wage cuts and an extension of hours, and it has since introduced a bill permitting an extension of the working day by one hour.

The calling off of the general strike might have proved another occasion like the Black Friday of 1921, save that the resistance of the miners remained unbroken despite their desertion by the other unions. It was immediately seized upon by the employers as a sign of weakness, and as soon as the general strike was called off they started a wholesale drive to lower conditions and break the unions. The back of this drive was broken, however, by renewed determination on the part of the unions, many of them remaining out on strike several days after the general strike to insure a return to work at their old conditions and without discrimination.

At the time of writing the British miners' ranks are unbroken. After months of a desperate struggle they are still firm in their resolve not to submit to a lowering of conditions. While support in the form of sympathetic strike action or an embargo on coal is not now accorded to them, moral and financial support is unstintingly given by the whole movement, and all elements are being brought to a recognition of the necessity of their resistance by repeated evidence that the employers and the government are seeking to starve them into submission—and into submission to such miserable conditions as would menace the standards not only of all British labor but of labor throughout the world.

In this outline of the British labor movement we have traced the attempts of the British workers to grapple with many problems that are common to the organized workers of every country, and it is fitting that it should close in the midst of a struggle which has received more international labor support than any in history, and one whose importance is more clearly recognized in America, as elsewhere, than any before. The lesson of labor solidarity, which the British unions are learning but have not yet fully learned, is one which not only applies in every country, but internationally as well.

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By the law of business, the merchant will supply the demands of the trade, and when members of organized labor insist in the demand that goods or service bear evidence that organized labor has been employed or will be employed, the effect is to create a demand for such labor.

If this demand could be once established in a

widespread form, it would be proportionately easier to get merchants and employers to see that union labor was employed and a greater variety of products would be available from which to make selections.

It is noteworthy that quantity and quality of union-made products expand with steady and increasing demand, and members of organized labor can each contribute substantially to the organization campaign by directing their purchasing power to stimulate the production of union-made articles.

This entire phase of the labor movement seems so small and remote that many superficial thinkers do not deem it of sufficient importance to give it serious consideration. They pass it off with a

sneer. Solidarity in the use of the purchasing power is as vital as solidarity in a strike or a wage or hour demand. It is a matter of co-operation and the worker unwilling to assist other workers by helping to give them employment, and who is insistent that he receives union wages and conditions, is only a half-developed union member.

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Friday August 27



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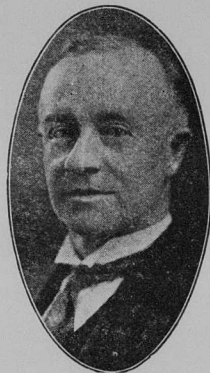


ELECT CHAUNCEY TRAMUTOLO

(Former Asst. United States Attorney)

CONGRESSMAN, 4TH DISTRICT

In favor of increase in the wages of all Federal employees. In favor of Modification of the Volstead Act. In favor of increase of allowance for dependents under the Federal Income Tax. Director of the Association Against Prohibition.



RE-ELECT JUDGE DANIEL C. DEASY

(Incumbent)

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

Reward Faithful Service by Electing Him at the Primary
August 31, 1926

Roseland Ballroom

Sutter & Pierce Sts. - San Francisco

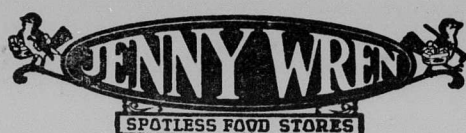
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Johnson's

2554 MISSION STREET
Next to New Mission Theatre

BLAME NON-UNION THUGS.

That the latest strike outbreak, in which two non-union carpenters were beaten late Monday, is the work of non-union carpenters and sympathizers who are attempting to lay crimes to the unions in an effort to sway public opinion, was charged by Alfred J. Gallaway, business agent of the Bay District Council of Carpenters.

The latest victims of violence are Edward Swanson, 50, 571 Ninth avenue, and Samuel Maland, 2022 Sutter street. They were attacked by nine men as they left work on a new building at California and Steiner streets. The attackers, riding in two automobiles, followed the men to Bush and Steiner streets, where they beat the victims with brass knuckles and clubs, Swanson told police.

Maland disappeared after the attack and is believed to have been kidnaped.

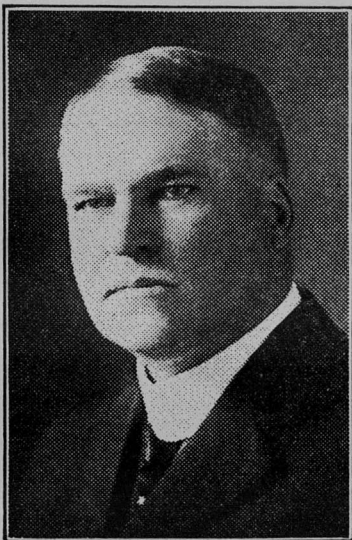
"Brass knuckles and clubs were used in this attack," Gallaway said. "It has been proved that such instruments have been issued to non-union guards. No such weapon has ever been found on any of the union men arrested. When it is feared non-union men are going to switch over to the union because of unsatisfactory treatment, and in fear of them telling some of the inside plots of our opponents, they arrange an attack like this.

"It is significant that no matter how small an outbreak in which union men are actually involved occurs, someone is arrested," Gallaway said. "When these mysterious brass knuckle attacks occur, the assailants always get away."



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JAMES G. CONLAN
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ELECT HIM AT THE PRIMARY



JUDGE D. A. CASHIN
(Incumbent)

Candidate to succeed himself
as

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE
of the

District Court of Appeal
at the

Primary Election, August 31, 1926

Swanson declined to be treated at a hospital and was attended by his personal physician at his home.

Counsel for the plaintiff contractors in the injunction action recently heard late Monday filed their briefs, in accordance with instructions of Superior Judge Walter E. Herzinger. The brief reviewed 200 alleged acts of violence in connection with the strike, and stated that San Francisco's \$60,000,000 building program was being held up because of the strike and the violence connected with it.

She—"It's nearly six weeks now since baby was born. Have you told the registrar yet?"

He—"If the registrar lives anywhere within ten miles' radius, he'll know already."—The Passing Show (London).

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We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupons

FARMER IN AGE OF MACHINE.

By C. McKAY

Staff Correspondent, International Labor News Service.

Steam-power and electric-power machinery, and the business organizations based on such machinery, have created a gulf between the farmers and industrial workers that did not exist in a more primitive order, and this in spite of the fact that, in face of the profit-taking classes, the farmers and industrial workers have more interests in common today than ever before, although their interests are not always identical. Therein is a paradox, the resolution of which is necessary to pave the way for co-operation between the farmers and industrial workers.

The question involved is: Why has there been such an increase between the prices a producer receives for his product and the price a consumer pays?

Conditions Under French.

During the French feudal regime in Canada the seigneur had to maintain a flour or grist mill on his estates, or the farmers thereon could establish a mill on their own account. In either case, the charge for milling was fixed by law. The farmer took his grain to the mill for grinding and received back eleven-twelfths of the product in the form of flour, oatmeal, etc., and by-products for cattle feed. The ancient Quebec habitant got back 92 per cent of his product.

In 1921 the Western Canadian farmer sold his crop of No. 1 Northern Hard at the head of the Great Lakes at prices ranging from \$1.30 to \$1.07 per bushel, he paying rail transportation up to 40 cents. Assume the average farmer in that year received \$1.20 for his wheat, which he did not. To produce a barrel of flour requires $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat. So what the farmer obtained for No. 1 wheat making a barrel of flour in that year would be \$5.50. The value of wheat at producer's prices, entering into a barrel of flour, would be less because No. 1 Northern Hard is mixed with cheaper grades of wheat.

Farmer Gets 40 Per Cent.

Now the average retail price of plain family flour in Canada in 1921 was \$13.46; and flour and bread prices in the western prairie centers are usually higher than in Montreal.

So while the average farmer got \$5.50 for enough of his best wheat to make a barrel of flour, he had to pay \$13.46 for a similar quantity of mixed wheat in the form of flour. Instead of getting back 92 per cent of his product, he only received 40 per cent. And furthermore, he received no share of the by-product.

The modern miller does not absorb all the difference between the modern expropriation of 60 per cent of the wheat grower's product and the 8 per cent expropriation of the ancient Quebec habitant's product. In the ancient habitant's day the transportation of his wheat to the mill or the flour's return transportation to his home did not figure on his expense account; this work was a pleasant break in the monotony, an opportunity to enjoy himself in the village.

Wheat Goes Long Distances.

Now wheat is carried long distances to be milled, and often returns over the same distances in the form of flour. And a variety of exploiting agencies, as well as the transportation companies, collects tolls as it passes back and forth.

During the strike in England the volunteer driver of the London-Liverpool express performed the remarkable feat of bringing the great train into Liverpool twenty-five minutes ahead of time. The passengers went forward in a body to thank him. A pale face emerged from the cab. "Don't thank me," it gasped; "thank God! I only found out how to stop this thing ten minutes ago."—Ex.

FACTIONAL FIGHTS IN UNIONS.

A Study in Human Relations in the Labor Movement.

By A. J. Muste

Chairman of Faculty, Brookwood.

WHY OFFICERS ARE LIKE THAT.

Administration there must be in human organizations. And machinery implies a "machine." No one will seriously argue that officers ought to be elected every day; the argument against change every three hundred and sixty-five days may be just as sound. There is no more reason to think that a trade union can be efficiently conducted by inexperienced amateurs than any other organization. Nor do serious problems arise only when there are paid officials, as seems to be the opinion of a good many rank-and-filers. The most ruthless, unscrupulous and oppressive machines it has been my privilege to observe in the labor movement have been certain rank-and-file executive boards. Not being paid, they could not be held so readily responsible and guilty if their policy miscarried. Because of their status as rank-and-filers they could on one hand deceive their fellow workers more easily and on the other hand terrorize the paid officers upon whose shoulders, as one followed another in rapid succession, they unloaded responsibility for their own repeated failures due to their stupidity, recklessness or lust for power.

The Fight for Power.

Let us take, however, the more familiar case of a group of paid officers of an international union. Such a group is usually found struggling to retain its offices. This is partly because they are honestly and firmly convinced that there is no group that has the same capacity, training and experience for carrying on the work of the union. They have some reason for this good opinion of themselves. These men who are now being denounced as cowards, loafers, destroyers of the union, betrayers of the rank and file, agents of the manufacturers, are the men who founded the union or piloted it through its last serious crisis. They came up out of the ranks, were once the darlings of the mass, served the union for nought, fought on the picket line, were jailed perhaps, risked money, family, or life itself for the cause. If they have undergone deterioration since then,

they are of course the last to feel it. They feel that they are as courageous, aggressive, honest, and unselfish as ever; only they have added experience which ought to render them still more useful. If now the "lefts" denounce them, what can be the explanation except that they are disruptionists? And if the masses listen to these same "lefts," grow cold to their old leaders, surely the explanation is to be found in the fickleness of

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S. Chlmera.....	416 Courtland Ave.
Dentoni & Perasso.....	567 Broadway
A. Esmiol.....	Stockton at Broadway
D. Francis.....	201 Columbus Ave.
F. G. Johnson Clothing Co.....	2554 Mission St.
J. H. Millett.....	122 Sixth St.
S. Moral.....	2321 Market St.
D. Mulready.....	1699 Haight St.
O'Neill & Lally.....	32 Sixth St.
W. Pahl.....	3906 Third St.
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these masses or the fiendish cleverness of the disruptionists, rather than in any slowing down and shortcoming on the part of the true and tried leaders.

Economic Status.

Furthermore, the group in office seek to retain their positions because these positions are pleasant and it is not so easy to find other jobs that are tolerable. The officer is lifted somewhat above his fellows; he exercises power, he finds scope for his abilities; he becomes accustomed to applause; he gets a chance to hobnob with employers and intellectuals; his pay is higher and more regular than he could get in the shop or mine. If now he is forced out of his office he will encounter difficulty from either of two directions, perhaps from both. The writer could cite a large number of cases from among his own acquaintances, of former trade union organizers who have tried desperately to get jobs in their own trade but who find themselves on employers' black lists and can manage to earn a meager livelihood only by seeking a job under an assumed name or in a strange locality, holding it until their identity is discovered, then moving on to the next and repeating that process indefinitely. What this means especially for a man with family responsibility the reader may easily imagine for himself. How far might such a man justifiably go in trying to hang on to his job before facing this alternative?

Psychological Hazards.

Suppose, however, that this particular difficulty does not exist? There are other psychological difficulties in the way of a return to the shop. It is easy to conceive of circumstances where there would be nothing morally humiliating about this, where it would be indeed an exceedingly honorable thing to do. Even so, however, the great mass of the ex-official's fellow workers, including most of those who vilify him for sticking to his job in the union, would actually regard his return to the shop or mine as a humiliation and will take good care to make him feel this. He is a man who did not "make good," has "quit under fire"; there must be a nigger in the woodpile or why should he lower himself by a return to the shop? If the circumstances preclude such judgment, then he will probably be suspected of working at the trade and staying in the union in order to make things unpleasant for the man elected to replace him, and to build up a following for himself again among the rank and file. It is a plain case of "damned if you do, damned if you don't."

Quite apart from these problems imposed upon our official from without, he has his own inner resistance against returning to manual labor. In all probability he cannot earn as much as the union paid him and so cannot keep his family in the style to which they have grown accustomed. During his absence from the shop he has lost skill and speed which further cuts down his earning power, and in any case means a painful period of readjustment. How many people will one encounter in a year's travel who can bring themselves to exchange a white collar official position for a dirty, monotonous, hot, exacting, obscure, wage slave's job in a mill or mine?

The upshot of it all may be that our good friend accepts the proffer of a job from an employer or of employers who have good reason to know his abilities as promoter, organizer or administrator, or else he becomes an insurance agent. In the latter case he is apt to be found selling insurance to the employers and it is not always necessary to attach too sinister a significance to that fact; on the one hand the employers have the money with which to buy insurance in large amounts and on the other hand many of our ex-official's fellow workers regard it as part of their duty to the cause not to have business dealings with a "traitor" and so get what insurance they

do purchase from agents who have never had any labor sympathies.

A Serious Problem.

We have been outlining one of the most serious and perplexing problems confronting the American trade union movement. The writer holds no brief for union officials, as I trust will presently be made clear; but we cannot hope to find a solution for the problem unless we first see the problem itself in its magnitude and intensity. Consideration of the possible solution we postpone however to a concluding section of this series.

We have been discussing the case of the official who loses his position. Ordinarily, however, a machine remains in power for a considerable period of time; its members retain their jobs. The next point to be noticed is that such a machine invariably deteriorates. The process is the same which takes place with governing cliques in other fields and we need not go into it at great length. The officials grow older and presently slow down. For reasons already hinted at and others that might be advanced, the life of the trade union leaders is in the main a hard one and they probably age prematurely. (Someone, by the way, has made an interesting preliminary study which appears to bear out the contention that the average age of the leaders of social movements in their early, aggressive, creative stage is appreciably lower than the average age of their leaders in the latter, less idealistic and more conservative stage.)

The machine came into power because it met successfully an issue confronting the organization, but conditions change and the machine built for one purpose fails to function effectively for the attainment of another. The evil here alluded to might be considerably mitigated if officers had the habit of study, but there is hardly time and certainly no tradition favoring it in the American movement. (Needless to add that at this point as all along the line there are exceptions.) The union accumulates funds and the officer who is chosen precisely because the members had confidence in his sense of responsibility in many matters will hesitate to take action threatening the dissipation of the funds. The union has made substantial gains for the membership which only the union can maintain—the man in office will naturally dread to risk these certain goods for the uncertain advantages to be gained by precipitate action in an emergency. The members of the machine have to deal constantly with the employer and they tend to be unduly impressed probably by his difficulties and needs. Of course some of the less scrupulous succumb directly to the best, life is a perpetual struggle with the membership, the employer, the government perhaps, public opinion; progress is slow. One crisis is no sooner resolved than another begins to develop; after a while the officer is tired, disillusioned, bored, worldly-wise, prone to let well enough alone and to think things are going well when everything is quiet.

Machine Loses Touch.

Withal, and this is of paramount importance, the machine loses touch with the rank-and-filer. The officers do not work in the shop and frequently do not live where the mass of workers live. After a while they forget inevitably how a man who makes his living in a shop or mill thinks and feels. Moreover, when the machine first comes into power it is almost invariably because it has placed itself at the head of the mass in a great popular revolt. In those days the leaders feel themselves to be the creation of the membership and to be their servants. But gradually the leaders feel surer of their position, they get the habit of office-holding and command. They experience how ignorant and fickle and emotional the mass often is. They are less careful about consulting the membership and keeping their ear to the ground, and even if they go through all the mo-

tions of democracy as before, the mass instinctively knows that these who once felt themselves servants now regard themselves as teachers, guides and masters; that these who once bowed down to the mass now in their hearts despise or pity them—and they turn and rend their former darlings.

Thus no one will seriously dispute the assertion that no organization or movement can live and function effectively without an opposition. We shall consider next how the opposition acts in these situations of internal strife which we are attempting to describe and analyze.

Next time: Why the Opposition Is Like That.

A negro preacher walked into the office of a newspaper in Rockmount, North Carolina, and said: "Misto edito", they is 43 of my congregation which subscribe fo' yo' paper. Do that entitle me to have a chu'ch notice in yo' Sadday issue?" "Sit down and write," said the editor. "I thank you." And this is the notice the minister wrote: "Mount Memorial Baptist Church, the Rev. John Walker, pastor. Preaching morning and evening. In the promulgation of the gospel, three books is necessary: the Bible, the hymn book, and the pocket-book. Come tomorrow and bring all three."—The Christian Register.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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MEMBER OF
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FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1926

Poor, homely, unloved things beside the way,
That strive in voiceless ignominy, still
Undaunted though downtrodden, to fulfil,
Your appointed purpose! Patient the long day

Ye take the buffetings of scornful clay,
Sustained by that small portion of God's dew
Which thick-strewn dust permits to fall on you,
And live where finer herbs must wilt away.

Have ye, too, dreams of better things to be:
Of worlds in which the crooked shall be straight,
Where all that are in bondage shall be free
And lifted up all those of low estate;

Where, to the thought that knows the potent seeds,
Weeds shall be e'en as flowers, flowers as weeds?
—William Herbert Carruth.

Some labor men find it hard to dig up a dollar
for a labor paper that pleads their cause in sea-
son and out of season. They don't seem to find
it so hard to dig up several dollars to pay for a
publication that may be steeped in the most
unreasonable prejudice against the labor move-
ment. It's funny, isn't it?

The successful labor organization of today is
the one which collects enough in dues to properly
carry on all of its business, and the day when an
organization could beg its way through has
definitely passed. If the membership of a union
will not pay enough dues to carry on its affairs
in a lively and effective fashion, they have no right
to complain about the failure of the organiza-
tion to make progress and gain improvements.
This ought to be clear to every thinking individual,
yet, strange as it may seem, there are those who
harbor the notion that it is still possible for their
organization to get along without spending any
money. There is, on the part of such people,
always great complaint because their International
Union does not come to their assistance every time
it is called upon, when, as a matter of fact, the
International is unable to do so because the locals
do not pay into its treasury sufficient to properly
carry on its business. Such organizations do not
deserve success—and very few of them, if any,
ever succeed to any great extent. If we want
anything in this day and age we must expect
to pay for it or abide by the consequences of
our own conduct.

More Communist Tactics

Word comes from Matthew Woll, head of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company that the Moscow Communists are launching an attack upon the company authorized by a convention of the American Federation of Labor and that no stone is being left unturned by the representatives in this country of the Russian organization. The story is told in a communication which has just come to hand and trade unionists are called upon to read it and see what is being done and just what the purpose of these reds is with relation to the bona fide trade union movement. They are now practicing the usual rule or ruin tactics that have actuated them from the beginning, and it behooves those who have profited by the activities of the legitimate labor movement to take action that will offset these hurtful influences. Matthew Woll says:

"No better assurance of the American, constructive character of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company and its value as a part of the bona fide trade union movement has yet been given than is contained in a lengthy attack on the company by the international communist propaganda machine through its organ published in Berlin and circulated throughout the world as the keynote to red propagandists everywhere.

"This organ, called International Press Correspondence, contains in its current issue more than a page devoted to attacking trade union life insurance in general and the Union Labor Life Insurance in particular. The officers and directors of this company are named and branded as "bureaucrats" and "reactionaries" by the minions of communism operating under the direction of the red internationals with headquarters in Moscow.

"We (the communists) must have the foundation of new trade union capitalist institutions,' says this attack; 'and we must fight against the extension of those now existing. We must demand the severance of these organizations, such as labor banks, insurance companies, investment companies, etc., completely from the trade union movement.' That is the keynote of communist action and constitute the orders of the red enemies of labor solidarity and progress in America.

"Dealing with the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, the attack says: 'Such schemes as the Union Labor Life Insurance Company lead to a greater intensification of every phase of class collaboration between the bureaucrats and the employers by directly linking up the bureaucrats, through their millions of dollars invested with many capitalistic enterprises, most of them violently hostile to even the simplest forms of primitive trade unionism. If it is not checked, trade union capitalism will paralyze the labor movement.'

"This attack is strictly in line with typical communist methods, but its launching can but serve to accelerate the progress of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company. The red program is for the destruction of American trade unionism, hostile to all of its policies, and in favor of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Trade union leaders here regard the Moscow attack, via Berlin, as a part of the general communist warfare which will be met by greater activity among trade unionists in behalf of their own institutions and their own policies. The Union Labor Life Insurance Company can but benefit from the action of the red dictatorship.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The labor movement always makes progress, sometimes not fast enough to satisfy the young and anxious in the ranks, but it never lags very far behind the things that are going forward. It is, fundamentally, a progressive, forward looking institution, and in the very nature of things cannot fall far behind the marching procession of civilization and betterments for the human race. No one except those who know nothing of its accomplishments would even hint that it is not a great organization in the interest of better things for society.

Every local is just exactly as strong as its members make it; every member should stop and think of the obligation he took when he became a member. If you are indifferent and stay away from your local meeting, you are weakening one link in the chain that binds you all together. Be true to yourself, take an interest in your own welfare, do a thinking part for yourself during the week, and then go to the meeting and air your views. Listen to the other fellow's views, and compare notes, and you will find that there is no place on earth that affords a better opportunity to devise ways and means whereby you can make this old world a better and brighter place to live in than at your union meeting.

Governor Gifford Pinchot has been asked to join forces with William B. Wilson in Pennsylvania for the defeat of the Mellon-Grundy organization at the polls in November. Mr. Wilson is candidate for the United States Senate. Forces behind Governor Pinchot, particularly union miners, have shown an unwillingness to line up with the "harmony" movement of the Mellon-Grundy interests, and forget the scandal of millions of dollars poured into the recent state primary. The boss rule of Joseph R. Grundy in the State Legislature is an especial target in the campaign fight. Grundy is head of the manufacturers' organization in the state, and a consistent fighter of all labor unions.

Whatever gains organized labor makes in the industrial world it must make through the loyalty and activities of the members of trade unions. Here and there it may be possible to find men who are willing to help in the struggle for better things, but if the workers themselves do not lead the way it is not at all likely that even those who sympathize with them will exert themselves to any great extent to get things for them. Unions are organized to give the workers a chance to help themselves through the instrumentality of collective bargaining and if they fail to take advantage of that opportunity to the fullest extent they have no right to complain of the conditions that surround them, because after all if a thing is worth having it is worth struggle to acquire, and he who fails to put forth his best efforts to improve his conditions is not deserving of much sympathy at the hands of others. The way to get the best results out of the union is for each member to participate in its activities and guide its course in the right direction. Things in the labor movement do not just happen. Every forward step is the result of the thoughtfulness and exertion of some member and every member ought to add something to the sum total of results achieved.

WIT AT RANDOM

The Boss—"Robert, I hope you try to save half of what you earn."

Office Boy—"I don't get that much, sir."—Boston Globe.

Cop—"Hey! Come out of that. Bathing is not allowed here."

Victim (in the pond)—"Pardon me, I'm not bathing. I'm drowning."—The Bulletin (Sydney).

Henry Fielding, in "Tom Jones," tells of Sophia: "The nice proportion of her arms promised the truest symmetry of her limbs." Fancy an age in which one had to guess at a knee from an elbow!—Des Moines Capital.

Hobson—"I sent \$2.50 to a concern which advertised an appliance for keeping gas bills down, and got it this morning."

Dobson—"What did they send you?"

Hobson—"A ten-cent paperweight."—Western Christian Advocate.

A fox, a steer, and a sheep met at the edge of a wood and took to complaining thus of man: "To think," snarled the fox, "that I am hunted for my skin. I adorn foolish women."

"I," grumbled the steer, "have my hide tanned into leather to beat on dirty roads and city pavements."

The sheep appeared to be the most distressed of all. "Think of me," it bleated, piteously, "my skin is used for diplomas."—Smart Set.

A professor on visiting a southern city to deliver a lecture was annoyed to find he had forgotten his reading glasses. When ordering his dinner that evening, he handed the menu card to the colored waiter who was to take his order.

"Here," said the professor to the waiter, "read this card please, so I can place my order."

The waiter took the card, looked at it for a few moments and then handed it back saying, "You'll have to excuse me, sah, but I ain't had much education neither."—Forbes Magazine.

Ralph Waldo Emerson got a lesson in spelling—as she is spoken from R. E. Richardson, of the Electric Bond and Share Company, a globe-trotter who has laid up a vast store of varied information of philosophy.

Young Richardson, when a little lad, attended school at Concord, Mass. Emerson was then head of the school board. The members appeared at school at certain intervals and put the pupils through more or less of an oral examination.

The sage, pointing to Richardson, asked: "How do you spell horse?"

"H-o-s-s," came the instantaneous reply.

Even the grave Emerson had to smile.—Forbes Magazine.

Although she has an assortment of hats, she wants a new one.

(That's the woman of it.)

He says he thinks she can get along without it.

(That's the man of it.)

She insists that she can't, and she's going to get it.

(That's the woman of it.)

He says "not if he knows it."

(That's the man of it.)

She breaks down and weeps.

(That's the woman of it.)

He gives in.

(That's the end of it.)—Judge.

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Everything is going straight to the doggoned bow-wows, scooting downhill on a handcar, headed for a heap of scrap iron and a 90-foot cliff at the bottom, with perdition waiting after that. Wot a world! Wot a world. Cal Coolidge is up north fishing and grinding out for himself some of the best publicity ever turned out anywhere, at which the redoubtable Cal is a wizard at all times. He may be silent himself, but he gives the newspapers plenty to talk about and the talk is generally all in his favor. It is said, optimistically, by some, that Cal is slipping in this direction; that now and then a newspaper gets to the point of getting up courage enough to slam him one or two. The courage of the newspapers is still too scant to be very audible and the Coolidge chorus seems little less vigorous than ever.

* * *

Cal smashes the Shipping Board all to pieces, putting a ship subsidy army bureaucrat in the place of a man who was really trying to get somewhere with the government fleet, and he even gets lauded for that. Georges Clemenceau, the old Tiger of France, takes off his gray gloves and writes Cal an open letter—very open, too—pleading for less commercialism in international relations. Cal tells Georges to mind his own business and wins more applause. Matters are generally in a discouraging state. Of course, leaving international affairs out of the equation and forgetting for the moment that big business is in a silver-mouthed saddle, riding to beat hell a mile, the outlook isn't so bad. Prosperity continues about as was. Work is plentiful and wages get better in some places and no worse in most places. We ought to be thankful for all this—and so we are.

* * *

But just because many things are good can't keep the American kickers from kicking at what isn't so good. As long as matters can be fixed up so beautifully in some directions, why not in others? There can always be a good debate on whether the world is growing better or getting worse? We take the "yes" side of the question and stick to it that the world improves. But what messes there still are. Russia seems to be in a prettier mess than ever, but in getting into a worse mess temporarily she may emerge much cleansed. Bolshevism seems to be bearing its logical fruit in Russia. Terrible stuff, but the world can only hope. British coal miners still on strike, send a mission to the United States to ask financial help. That mission is now on tour here. President Green started them on their way with encouragement. May they acquire substantial encouragement as they proceed across the map.

* * *

Everything is surely going straight to the bow-wows—almost everything, anyhow. But that's no reason to get pie-eyed with remorse. Everything might be worse and even if everything is going from bad to worse, there's still so much that is fair to middling and even better that the devil and his imps will have a tough time of it putting the well known civilization in which we live hors du combat. Coolidge may try to get another term in the White House, but even if that should happen the world wouldn't fall down completely. Eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow is another day.

LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

THE GOBLINS HAVE GOT US. X.

We all generously concede that "all men are equal." But they are not equal in economic ease or dependence, or in mental capacity or in emotional endowment. Chemically, perhaps, all men are alike, but in backbone, lifeblood, heart, soul, muscle—well, they are different while being equal! This difference in equality is difficult to explain satisfactorily on account of the limitations of language! These differences in equal men set some to command and some to obey. They make society what it is.

If we can imagine a chart of the social order represented by a line of equal men and women, at one end of the line inevitably we must place the commander in chief, the generals, the colonels, and other dignitaries not necessary to mention; about the middle are the sergeants, the corporals, the buck privates; at the other end, hoi polloi. There is a point on this line where the nature of the goblin changes. Those citizens who fall between this dividing point and the end of the line where the commander in chief sits in dignity are the authors of the prevailing system, no matter what it is. They support the throne with varying degrees of enthusiasm, depending upon their relative nearness to the seats of the mighty and the economic status in which they find themselves. Their economic welfare depends upon the perpetuation of the system which provides so well for them.

In the olden days when God ruled the earth all who suggested improvements in His plans as the vicegerents interpreted them were given short shrift. Latterly they were tried for heresy and ostracized. No heretic was ever put on trial to determine whether his heresy might not indeed be common sense. The trial court and prosecutors sought only to punish the heretic because he was different from the rest in his beliefs and opinions.

In these modern times when men are ruled by governments—but the parallel is so patent! Let me not pursue the thought! Suffice it to say that any system—moral, religious, economic, governmental—that permits a vast majority of men and women living under it to enjoy that economic welfare and ease to which they feel they are entitled will endure forever. In other words, if the commander in chief by wisdom and foresight and common sense can move the point of division of his subjects far down the line to include in his supporters virtually all the people, there will be only a few disgruntled souls beyond that point whom we may dismiss with the cry of "Heretic!"—no, "Bolshevik!" Same thing—man's way of dealing with his equals who are somehow too different.

But the commander in chief and his chief lieutenants may not have had wisdom and foresight. Many kings and many governments have been overthrown since the days of Herodotus. The rulers certainly pretended to have wisdom, but their failure to hand down the kingly system indicates certain deficiencies in intelligence else they would not have failed. They perhaps were fooled by appeals to their emotional nature—just as we

today are fooled. They mistook their prejudices for knowledge—just as we do today.

Fill a person or a nation with enough prejudice mistaken for knowledge, set it off with a proper emotional application, and person and nation alike will offer up prayers for safety and go to death with banners flying, heroically—and stupidly. Person and nation alike also will go to the polls on election day and vote heroically—and stupidly.

Paying of the bills comes afterwards—and constitutes a large item in the 180 per cent increase in the cost of government in the United States since 1913.

LABOR WINS FIGHT.

General agreement on the value of high wages is the latest justification of organized labor.

For years the trade union movement combatted the doctrine that low wages means cheaper production and cheaper production means "more business."

When the workers opposed wage reductions, when they insisted that a cheap wage system lessens their purchasing power, and that general retrenchment follows, the economic wise men were shocked. It contradicted their ancient dogma.

Labor's position was ridiculed. It "ignores economic law," the workers were told.

But labor was not deterred because it stood alone. This was not unusual for workers. They stood alone when they first agitated against child labor, for the eight-hour day, for compensation laws, direct legislation, and other remedial measures.

They continued their agitation against wage reductions. They insisted that a low purchasing power brings every social evil that ill befits a democratic people; that it means low living standards, child labor, and increasing cycles of business depression, each one more intense than its predecessor.

Finally, history again repeated. Now, no one defends low wages. Captains of industry, editorial writers and economists believe they have discovered something and loudly proclaim the new theory.

Labor now supplements its opposition to low wages by a demand that the workers receive a share of greater production through the technical development in industry, elimination of waste, and labor-saving and labor-displacing devices.

At the last convention of the American Federation of Labor this resolution was unanimously approved:

"Social inequality, industrial instability, and injustice must increase unless the workers' real wages—the purchasing power of their wages—coupled with a continued reduction in the number of hours making up the working day are progressed in proportion to man's increasing power of production."

This declaration will meet the same opposition as did other reforms urged by the workers. It is the law of life that changes are accepted just in proportion to the agitation for them.

That the new theory will eventually triumph is as certain as the acceptance of other remedies for social and industrial ills favored by workers, and which were as stoutly resisted.

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Q.—How long have the engineers and firemen of the Western Maryland Railroad been on strike?
A.—Since October 15, 1925.

Q.—Has the 48-hour law for women workers in Massachusetts been repealed?
A.—The law was attacked at the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature, but it is still on the statute books.

Q.—When did the American Federation of Labor first establish Labor Day?
A.—In 1884, when the first Monday in September was declared Labor Day by the Chicago convention of the Federation.

Q.—When was the American Federation of Labor Building in Washington, D. C., erected?
A.—The cornerstone of the building was laid January 8, 1916, and the dedication ceremony held July 4 of the same year. President Wilson delivered the chief address.

Q.—Can individuals buy stock in the Union Labor Life Insurance Company on the partial payment plan?

A.—Yes. For particulars address the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C.

THE SEVEN AGES OF EDUCATION. A Criticism.

At the recent annual convention of the National Education Association in the city of Philadelphia, Dr. William Mather Lewis, president of George Washington University, referred to Shakespeare's play "As You Like It," wherein the great dramatist pictures life as divided into seven epochs in our progress from the cradle to the grave. "In the realm of education," said Dr. Lewis, "there are also seven ages—the pre-school age, the kindergarten age, the elementary age, the junior high school age, the senior high school age, the college age and the professional or graduate school age." One might add half-humorously that upon the conclusion of this institutional experience, the age of schooling was over and the age of learning had just begun. Education, if it means anything that is vital and of service to man in the interpretation of life, is a continuous process that parallels the whole of life itself. Like Shakespeare's seven epochs, education is a never-ending process from the cradle to the grave.

INVENTIONS THAT MADE MILLIONS.

Written for International Labor News Service
By Alexander J. Wedderburn, Jr., President of the League of American Inventors.

THE REAPING MACHINE.

Cyrus Hall McCormick's father had for several years been tinkering at the invention of a mechanical reaper. He suffered so much in mind and pocket through the impracticability of his reaper that he cautioned his boy not to devote himself to invention. Fortunately for the human race, this well meant advice fell on barren ground, and the young man became fascinated by the idea of inventing a machine that would do the work of reaping.

Cyrus McCormick undertook a careful study of his father's discarded reaper. He perceived that it would cut grain which stood upright, but would prove useless if the grain became matted or tangled. He at once made up his mind that no machine would prove satisfactory that would not cut grain just as it happened to stand. After months of labor he turned out, in 1831, the first serviceable reaper.

The McCormick reaper was tested in a wheat field on the home farm in Rockbridge County, Virginia. It readily appeared that the machine was qualified to do helpful work, but the inventor decided not to put it on the market because it had some minor defects.

In 1832 McCormick gave a public exhibition of his reaper near the town of Lexington. The field was hilly and the reaper jolted so violently that the owner of the farm complained that the machine was rattling the heads off the wheat. At this critical point a farmer who had been watching the machine with interest said: "I'll give you a chance, young man. That field of wheat on the other side of the fence belongs to me. Pull down the fence and cross over. This field was reasonably level and the reaper worked satisfactorily.

McCormick then started manufacturing the reapers and selling them to his neighbors. He met with great success and decided to erect a factory in Chicago. This proved to be a masterstroke because Chicago, then a mere village, later developed into the center of the grain-growing states.

The young inventor soon developed a new kind of commercial organization which has been regarded with almost equal merit with his reaper. He sold the reaper for \$120. The farmer had to pay one-quarter of this in cash and the balance in six months on condition that the reaper would cut one and one-half acres an hour and that it would scatter less grain than the grain cradule. If the reaper failed to perform these conditions, it was to be returned and the \$30 refunded. The idea of returning money to a dissatisfied customer was, at that time, absolutely revolutionary.

The inventor made millions from his invention, and as early as 1858 Senator Johnson of Maryland estimated that the reaper was worth to the country \$55,000,000 a year.

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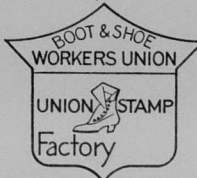
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General Secretary-Treasurer



TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The August meeting of the Typographical Union was another short meeting, lasting but two hours and fifteen minutes, during which period the following business was transacted. The secretary reported 1429 cards on deposit, that being one of the largest numbers ever registered with the local union. The following made application for membership: Harry F. Landers, Alice I. Little, Albert J. Mendoza, Frank A. Morris, and Emil Wenzel, and their applications were referred to the membership committee for recommendation. The membership committee recommended favorably upon the applications of Chas. Giancoli, Henry B. Jones, Carlos G. Valencia, and Horace H. Wall, and its recommendations were unanimously concurred in, and they, together with Albert H. Ahrens, Louis L. Bonavia, and Harold A. Lowcock, apprentices, were obligated and instructed by the president. The union concurred in the executive committee report, wherein they recommended that the union endorse the action of the special committee of the Allied Printing Trades Council regarding the rearrangement of the per capita assessment from 7 to 6 cents, and also concurred in the committee's recommendation that any money now in the hands of the Closer Affiliation Committee be given to the Allied Printing Trades Council. Alfred H. Nelson, of the Atthowe & Co. chapel, having completed the I. T. U. course of lessons with an average grade of 94.28, was presented his diploma. The union passed resolutions of condolence on the sudden and untimely death of Chas. P. Barrett of the Sacramento Typographical Union. V. S. Pastor's application for admission to the Union Printers' Home was unanimously endorsed by the union. The proposition submitted by New York Typographical Union No. 6, wherein they seek a referendum vote increasing the salaries of the international executive officers, met with unanimous concurrence by No. 21. The annual convention call of the California State Federation of Labor was read and the union voted to send two delegates to attend that body. J. W. Mullen, Wm. McKnight, W. H. McMillan, and E. V. Staley were placed in nomination; Mr. Mullen and Mr. McKnight were elected to represent this union, with Mr. McMillan and Mr. Staley as alternates. President Stauffer and Secretary Michelson were elected delegates to the Closer Affiliation Committee.

After 46 years of continuous service on the same paper, Geo. Dillon, one of the best-known printers in San Francisco, last Saturday resigned his position as makeup man on the Bulletin and retired permanently from the trade. For 18 years Mr. Dillon served as foreman of the Bulletin composing room, later relinquishing that position to assume his old responsibility as makeup man. He will leave for Los Angeles for a visit, after which he will return to this city and take a year's vacation, after which it is very probable he will enter the drug business in this city.

J. H. Radford, of Radford & Whitely, is spending a two weeks' vacation at Long Beach and other southern California points.

Chas. White, assistant foreman of the Bulletin, accompanied by his family, have returned from their annual vacation spent with their parents in San Diego.

Dave Gravitt deposited a Sacramento card during the past week and is enjoying the cool breezes of the bay region for an indefinite period.

Eddie Sundstrom, of the Pernau-Walsh chapel, has returned to his duties after a two weeks' vacation in Canada.

According to an item clipped from a Mill Valley paper, P. E. Albritton, who for many years has been foreman of the Mill Valley Record, has resigned his position. Frank Livingston, who has

been working in that jurisdiction for several months, has succeeded Mr. Albritton as foreman of the Record.

While attending the meeting of the local union Sunday, Wm. St. John, of the Call-Post chapel, announced to his friends the birth of a six and a half pound son to Mrs. St. John in a local hospital on August 14. Mr. St. John reported the mother and son doing nicely.

C. W. Rhodes, for some time employed in the proofroom of the Chronicle chapel, left Thursday for his old home in Salt Lake City.

Conrad Scheel, superintendent of the Pernau-Walsh Company, met with an accident, which will confine him to bed indefinitely. While stepping off a street car he ruptured a muscle in the calf of his leg. He was taken to his home, where, under care of Mrs. Scheel, he hopes to be around soon.

James De Witt, brief specialist of the Pernau-Walsh Company, has returned from the tall timbers of Santa Cruz mountains much improved in health. "D." has some great fish stories, and brought home the tails to prove it.

Leonard Welcer, highcocalorum of the Parker Printing Company, has returned from a three weeks' sojourn in the Yosemite.

James Parker, of the Parker Printing Company, has made his usual pilgrimage to the Yosemite. Mr. Parker claims the scenery was beautiful—but Dame Rumor tells us he is flirting with another trip to the South Sea Isles.

So long as the temperature remained below 90 degrees in Oklahoma, Mrs. Stauffer, wife of President Stauffer, was content to visit her relatives and host of friends in Oklahoma City, but upon the temperature mounting to 100 or over she decided that the cool breezes of the bay region would be more conducive to her comfort. As a prelude to her announcement of a desire to return she made her husband a present of a beautiful and much needed watch and chain, and followed this with a request for transportation, and arrived home Monday of this week. Therefore, our "panghini" days at the club are over.

Daily News Chapel—By L. L. Heagney.

A week-end trip to Sacramento by Frank Vaughn was saddened only by his failure to see friend William; otherwise it was a pretty lively outing.

Frank Sherman resigned last week to accept a situation in Fresno. His friends will wish him luck wherever he lands.

Vacation days must be over. "Pop" Piersol again is stinging 'em together on old No. 8 after several weeks devoted to recreation.

Cloverdale has the honor to entertain Wm. Clement while away from the shop on a vacation. "Bill" neglected to say how long he intended to stay.

An announcement of interest to printers, Daily News printers in particular, was made by the management of the purchase of a site to house this rapidly enlarging paper. The new location is at Russ and Howard streets, but as to the new building nothing can be said, the details not having yet been worked out. If any paper needs larger quarters it is this one, as any employee is quite willing to tell anyone willing to listen.

Charley Reid, night boss, returned from Los

Angeles, Monday, and relieved his substitute, Harry Bird, who immediately hired a sub himself, being all worn out from snapping the whip at the peasantry. Harry opines a man must be a "beeg strong feller" to hold down a job like that.

Another casualty—Eddie Haefner, who might be called a martyr to the breakfast table, he having worn the hide off his knees picking prunes on his Walnut Creek ranch, then peeled the bark from his shanks when lye water dripped on them when carrying boxes of freshly dipped breakfast edibles from vat to trays.

Chronicle Chapel—By Victor Aro.

Chairman William McKnight returned from a flying trip to the Northwest to be elected delegate to the State Labor Federation at last Sunday's monthly meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union.

John Collins also returned from a two weeks' vacation journey to the Northwest, but John went all the way into Canada.

George Hirst, the machinist, with his family, went on a vacation to Los Angeles.

Sam Weisman came back from his auto tour to Vancouver, traveling some 1200 miles, and said he had a wonderful time. He escaped the hoosegow in Oregon by bribing the guardian of the law with one cigar.

The Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society has an addition to its by-laws which will soon be voted on, by which a registered apprentice will be eligible to membership. This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction.

Examiner Chapel—By C. L. Stright.

Bennie Apte has added tone and dignity to his ad doping position by raising a cute little red mustache.

No one but the writer knows just why John Higgins is jealous of Harry Bowman, and he won't tell because he is jealous, too.

An old friend from the old home town, Bawston, dropped in to see Bill Campbell the other night. Everyone knows what happened to the Jew that went to Scotland.

"Smoker Bill" Carroll, one of our sheik graphite

A Balanced Blend

Of the World's Best
Cigarette Tobaccos
*with a delightful
after-taste*

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CLOWN

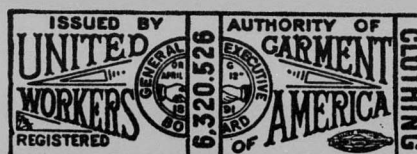
CIGARETTES

A Balanced Blend

Attention--Organized Labor

WATCH FOR THIS UNION LABEL

On Ready-to-Wear Clothing, Shirts, Overalls and other working men's clothing.



The only label that is recognized by the American Federation of Labor and all its Affiliated Bodies.

Co-op Brands—Dreadnaught Brands are on the "We Don't Patronize List," United Garment Workers of America.

slingers, is trying to collect a part of Tom Black's two hundred. Says Tom was shooting on his favorite preserve.

J. F. Dunn is back from his vacation and the old keyboard is once more clicking merrily beneath his gentle touch.

"Judge" Thrasher, Fay Harlow, and "Cupie" McDonnell are casting envious eyes at Jimmie Hanscom of late. Jimmie visited a veterinarian recently and came away minus about forty pounds. Adonis would look like a brewmaster alongside of our little copycutter now.

Alice Hawkes-Bernett, our proofreader and local reading clerk, is headed for the south for her vacation.

Lelia Mickel, our only lady ad operator, was away from her machine a few days this week,

and Old Father Gloom cast his unwelcome shadow over the ad alley.

Leslie McDonnell was again given a sit on the makeup this week. Don't forget the cigars Leslie.

Joe Rickard, proofreader, late of Havana and way points, is still wondering why it is that under some circumstances a man can get his trousers off without removing his shoes; while under circumstances totally reversed it can't be done. Perhaps some of our more experienced members can enlighten him. Denny Gallagher of the Chronicle please write.

Vic Spence has recently purchased a home down the peninsula. "More fresh air," says Vic.

Since he was recently elevated to the ranks of "proud fathers," Jack Whiting has started a new story which he hopes to have published serially on the Woman's Page. The title will likely be

"Advice to Young Mothers," or "What Prohibition Has Done to My Family."

Harry Young, our contribution to the I. T. U. convention at Colorado Springs, is busy with his preparations for "the trip." Harry is a member of the old school, known throughout the jurisdiction of the I. T. U. If you want to talk of pleasant motor trips in the mountains, Harry can meet you half way with his experiences; if the conversation goes back to the days when printers "rode the rods"—well, Harry never missed a freight train. Well versed in I. T. U. law, with a keen perception of what is right and what is wrong, regardless of internal politics, Mr. Young will be a splendid representative for No. 21. Mr. Young will take his wife and son and drive in the trusty flivver through Salt Lake and Denver.

Citizens of San Francisco

A Message from the Bar Association:

THIS IS A DIRECT PUBLIC APPEAL TO THE MEN AND WOMEN VOTERS OF THE COMMUNITY MADE BY THE LEGAL FRATERNITY OF SAN FRANCISCO REPRESENTED IN THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

At the election to be held on August 31st, candidates are to be selected for many offices, including the judiciary. **The election of a sound and seasoned judiciary is of paramount importance to the community and every individual within the community.** It is in order that this important truth be not lost sight of in the multiplicity of other candidates and issues that this appeal is made.

The San Francisco Bar Association is composed of the majority of the lawyers of San Francisco—men and women of the legal profession in whom, individually, at some time, possibly every reader of these words has had occasion to repose a confidence or entrust the protection of a legal right.

It would reasonably seem that through the membership of the Bar Association, daily appearing in the various courts, a responsible judgment should be reached with respect to the judicial capacities and attainments of the individual jurists comprising the bench of our city who are again candidates for election.

By the constitution of the Bar Association provision is made for a secret membership ballot limited to judicial office holders within the city and county.

Such a ballot has been taken by the Association. There are eleven aspirants for the eight vacancies to be filled on the Superior bench. The eight candidates who received the highest number of votes comprise the official ticket of the Bar Association. There are four Justices of the Peace seeking re-election. They were the highest four in the balloting and likewise comprise the ticket of the Bar Association.

Hopeful, therefore, that the judgment of the legal fraternity of San Francisco represented in the Bar Association, may be given due weight in your consideration of judicial aspirants, the Bar Association presents its ticket for these positions as follows:

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

James G. Conlan.....	(Justice of the Peace)
Daniel C. Deasy.....	(Incumbent)
Frank H. Dunne.....	(Incumbent)
T. I. Fitzpatrick.....	(Incumbent)
Walter Perry Johnson.....	(Incumbent)
Harold Louderback.....	(Incumbent)
J. J. Van Nostrand.....	(Incumbent)
E. P. Shortall.....	(Incumbent)

FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

A. T. Barnett.....	(Incumbent)
Frank T. Deasy.....	(Incumbent)
Frank W. Dunn.....	(Incumbent)
Thomas F. Prendergast.....	(Incumbent)

San Francisco Bar Association

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

ALBERT A. ROSENSHINE, Chairman
WARREN OLNEY, JR.
C. J. GOODELL
WALTER A. BRANN
WILLIAM T. HUBBARD
JOHN O'GARA
WILLIAM M. SIMMONS

STERLING CARR
LOUIS FERRARI
EUSTACE CULLINAN
PAUL F. FRATESSA
BERT SCHLESINGER
TADINI BACIGALUPI
A. P. DESSOULAVY

PERCY V. LONG

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday Evening, August 13, 1926.

Called to order at 8 p. m. by President Stanton.
Rollcall of Officers—All present.

Communications—Filed—From Metal Polishers' Union of Los Angeles regarding lockout of members and unfairness of Los Angeles Sweet Manufacturing Company, Hollydale, California.

Referred to Executive Committee—Convention call of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Education—Circular letter from American Federation of Labor, relative to Work-Study-Play plan, Union High School, and Intelligence Testing.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Proposed charter amendment, relative to charter salary and wage-fixing powers, introduced by Delegate Theo. Johnson.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended that the secretary arrange for a conference with Cherry's Wearing Apparel Store, in behalf of Retail Clerks. Reported on hearing between representatives of the Building Trades Council and Lundstrom Hat Company, indicating probability of amicable adjustment between parties in interest. Controversy with Hale Brothers, laid over. Recommended that a committee be appointed to visit unions to solicit their participation in the Labor Day parade in Oakland. The following were appointed by the president as such committee: Dumond, Desepte, Johnson, J. Murphy, J. A. Rudd. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Will hold a hearing Tuesday evening.

Reports of Unions—The following additional unions will parade in Oakland: Longshore Lumbermen, Shoe Clerks, Hoisting Engineers, Letter Carriers, Post Office Clerks, Janitors, Steam Shovel and Dredgmen No. 72, Theatrical Federation will have a float. Shoe Clerks reported Steinberg's still unfair. Auto Mechanics explained detrimental effects of Ford's letter to dealers in regard to reduction of labor charges.

Unfinished Business—Nomination of delegates to the convention of the State Federation of Labor at Oakland September 20—John Mooney's name was withdrawn, and Joseph Blanchard nominated, after which nominations were closed, and election set for the next meeting.

Report of Labor Day Committee—Read and accepted as progressive.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on the bills, which were ordered paid.

Receipts—\$647.43. **Expenditures**—\$177.62.

Council then adjourned in respect to the memory of James J. Kenny, deceased, former treasurer of this Council, and secretary instructed to prepare resolutions and transmit copy to the family of the deceased. Resolution as transmitted to the family of the deceased reads as follows:

Whereas, This Council and the Organized Labor Movement of San Francisco is in receipt of information of the death of Brother James J. Kenny, delegate of Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 590, and a former treasurer of this Council; and

Whereas, As a member and official in the organized labor movement, Brother Kenny was widely known and highly esteemed and respected for his trustworthiness, fealty, and devotion to the cause of Labor, and his staunch friendship and readiness in assisting all who came to him for aid and counsel, thus proving himself at all times a faithful worker in promoting the ideals and principles of the Labor movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled this Friday evening, August 13, 1926, that we deeply mourn the

loss of our faithful friend, Brother James J. Kenny; that we tender deepest sympathy and condolence to his bereaved family and friends; that, as a further token of respect, the Council adjourn in respect to his memory; and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Council adjourned at 8:50 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

PAY DAY LAW UPHELD.

Walter G. Mathewson, State Labor Commissioner, was the victor today in the first test of the penalty provision added to the State Semi-Monthly Pay Day Law at the last session of the Legislature. The constitutionality of the law was attacked by the Cowell Portland Cement Company upon a demurrer to the complaint of the Commissioner, which asks that \$4380 be forfeited by the company to the state on account of the company's alleged failure to pay its employees every two weeks, as the law requires. Arguments on the demurrer were heard before Judge A. B. McKenzie of the Superior Court at Martinez and the constitutionality of the law was sustained. The court ruling that the 1925 amendment adding civil penalties of \$10 for each employee who was not paid semi-monthly substantially followed the New York law, which was declared constitutional by the United States Supreme Court in an unanimous decision in 1914 in the case of Erie Railroad Company vs. Williams, 233 U. S. 685.

Attorneys Arthur L. Johnson of San Francisco and Charles F. Lowy of Los Angeles argued the demurrer on behalf of the Commissioner at the hearing. Attorney Alan C. Van Fleet of the firm of Treadwell, Van Fleet & Laughlin of San Francisco presented the case for the defendant company. The company was allowed ten days' time in which to file an answer to the complaint.

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission Market Street R. R.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair

BENDER'S

The Family Shoe Store

2412 Mission St., near Twentieth

Packard Shoes
for Men

Martha Washington
Shoes for Women



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POMPEII MACARONI FACTORY, Inc.

Manufacturers of

HIGH-GRADE GOODS

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Phone Lakeside 1248

Los Angeles Branch: 105 Court Street
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Phone Mission 5744

N. H. HOWARD Phone MARKET 3697

Sterling Auto Top Co.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING
AND TRIMMING

633-635-637 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE



Dr. Wilson

CURES YOUR

COFFEE

TROUBLES

38c--40c--45c--50c

2 Stores. Granada Market, Market St. bet. 3d & 4th
Factory: Mission St. bet. 7th & 8th

Now at 1261 Market St., Nr. Hotel Whitcomb

ED. JONES

HARDWARE & TOOL CO.

THE TOOL STORE

TOOLS FOR ALL TRADES

HARDWARE, ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

Phones: Market 994, Market 995

1261 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
Near Eighth Street

CLEAN LIGHT AIRY

FLOOR SPACE

FOR RENT

SUITABLE FOR

LIGHT MANUFACTURING
AND SALESROOM

ALSO STORAGE SPACE IN
BASEMENT

APPLY

W. N. BRUNT BUILDING

111 SEVENTH STREET

COR. MINNA ST.

NEAR MISSION ST.

OAKLAND LABOR DAY PARADE.**Monday, September 6, 1926.**

General information—Key Route Ferry will run boats each twenty minutes after 9 a. m. Those taking part in the parade should take Twelfth street train. Those desiring to go direct to Lake Shore Park should take the Twenty-second street train. Floats for the parade should be shipped to Oakland on Southern Pacific Ferry Creek Route, Saturday or Sunday, to avoid delay and confusion on Labor Day. Oakland Central Labor Council will have representative to receive and care for floats until Monday for the parade. Floats should not exceed 11 feet in height and 9 feet 6 inches in width. Unions having floats should report to San Francisco Labor Council before transporting them across the bay.

All union people should celebrate Labor Day in Oakland this year. Make every effort to have the entire family take part. After seeing the parade they should attend the picnic at Idora Park. The literary exercises and grand ball in the evening are held in the Civic Auditorium south of Lake Merritt.

Parade starts promptly at 11 a. m.

Line of March.

Starts from Second and Broadway, up Broadway to Grand avenue, East on Grand avenue to Lake Shore Park, where the parade disbands.

Parade Formation.

Platoon of Police

Grand Marshal

Aides

City and County Officials

Orator of the Day

**FIRST DIVISION
MISCELLANEOUS**

Forms at west side of Broadway at Second street, extending west on Second street.

Band

Marshal and Aides

Street Carmen, Divisions 192, 518, 687.

Theatrical Federation—Musicians, Moving Picture Operators, Stage Hands.

Barbers 134, 148.

Boot and Shoe Workers 324.

Ferry Boatmen of California.

Gardeners No. 17,847; float.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 1.

Retail Clerks 47, 1129, 648, 410, 432.

Street Car Shopmen, Division 818.

Tobacco Workers; float.

Janitors No. 9.

Longshore Lumbermen.

Letter Carriers—Post Office Clerks.

San Francisco Local Joint Board Culinary Alliance; float.

Cooks and Waiters No. 131; float.

Dining Car Cooks and Waiters 456; float.

Butchers 633—Cracker Bakers 125.

Garment Workers 131—Garment Cutters 45.

**SECOND DIVISION
BUILDING TRADES**

Forms on east side of Broadway at Third street, extending east along Third street.

Marshal and Aides

Band

District Council of Carpenters; float.

Carpenters 1640.

Carpenters 892.

Carpenters 34; float.

Carpenters 36; band and float.

Carpenters 22; band and float.

Carpenters 483; band and float.

Millmen 550, 42.

Carpenters 1689, 2164.

Plumbers 442, 444.

Bricklayers 7.

Hod Carriers 36.

United Laborers 304, 1.

Trades Union Promotional League float.

IRON TRADES

Forms on west side of Broadway at Third street, extending west on Third street.

Marshal and Aides

Band

Molders 164; float.

Machinists 284; float.

Machinists 68.

Auto Mechanics 1305, 1546.

Patternmakers.

Boilermakers No. 6.

Stationary Firemen and Oilers.

Steam Fitters 509, 590, 342.

Carpet Mechanics.

FOURTH DIVISION**DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PAINTERS**

Forms on east side of Broadway at Fourth street, extending east on Fourth street.

Marshal and Aides

Band

District Council of Painters; float.

Painters 127.

Sign Painters 868, 510.

Band.

Painters 19.

Painters 1158.

Varnishers and Polishers.

Electrical Workers 595, with band.

Electrical Workers 50, 151, 6.

Glass Workers 696.

Engineers 641, 507.

Hoisting Engineers 59

Tile Setters.

Tile Setters' Helpers.

Furniture Handlers.

FIFTH DIVISION**JOINT COUNCIL OF TEAMSTERS**

Forms on west side of Broadway at Fourth street, extending west along Fourth street.

Marshal and Aides

Band

Teamsters 85.

Teamsters 70.

Teamsters 216.

Ice Drivers 610.

Ice Drivers 519.

Bakery Drivers 432.

Bakery Drivers 519.

Milk Wagon Drivers 302.

Milk Wagon Drivers 226.

Teamsters 577; float.

Chauffeur and Taxi Drivers 515; drum corps.

Chauffeurs 265.

Laundry Drivers 256.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen.

SIXTH DIVISION**ALLIED PRINTING TRADES**

Forms east side of Broadway at Fifth street, extending east along Fifth street.

Marshal and Aides

Band

Typographical Union 36.

Typographical 21.

Bookbinders.

Mailers.

Printing Pressmen.

Photo Engravers.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers.

Phone Hemlock 599

The Hub Restaurant

Nielsen Bros., Prop.

1680 HAIGHT STREET

Market and Haight Streets

Branch of 16th Street Restaurant

3027 16th Street

Phone Kearny 1540

UNION LABEL CLOTHES

Al. Sandell
TAILOR

830 MARKET STREET

Rooms 207-210 Gillette Building Second Floor

Corner Ellis Street

Clever-Up Your Appearance

—with a smart new Lundstrom or Stetson felt.
If you want a becoming hat, be coming to

"Lundstrom"

HAT COMPANY

72 Market St. 1457 Fillmore St. 2640 Mission St.
720 Market St. 26 Third St. 3242 Mission St.
1120 Market St. 167 Powell St.

1435 Broadway, Oakland
226 W. 5th St., Los Angeles

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On the

EASIEST TERMS

**EASTERN
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1017 MARKET STREET, ABOVE SIXTH

We Give and Redeem American Trading
Stamps

**A TRUST FUND SAVINGS
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is just like a regular Savings Account while the depositor lives; afterward it has special advantages for his beneficiaries. Ask for our booklet "Protection That Endures Beyond Life."

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259-273 POST ST., NEAR STOCKTON.

FAMOUS FOR EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS

Everything for
your home—
Your word's good
for all the credit
you want.

W. L. DOUGLAS

Shoes for Men

Are worn by millions of men—all over the world!
This world-wide popularity is due entirely to the
fact, that every man who wears them gets *more, a
lot more* in style and quality than he pays for—
Douglas Fall Styles are in—Big showing at **\$6**

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SAN
FRANCISCO'S
UNION
SHOE
STORES

Philadelphia
Shoe Co.
B. KATSCHINSKI

825 MARKET ST. AND MISSION AT 22D
SAN FRANCISCO
525 Fourteenth Street - - Oakland

MISSION STORE
OPEN
SATURDAY
EVENINGS
Until 9:30

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: James J. Kenny of the steamfitters, Paul Bartscher of the bakers, Thomas E. Painter of the railroad conductors, Max Cohn of the bakers.

James J. Kenny, whose death was reported to the Labor Council last Friday night, had long been a valued member of the labor movement. Some twenty years ago he was financial secretary of the Council, and had been, during the strenuous years of the fight between the Steamfitters' Union and the Journeymen Plumbers of America, a staunch member and supporter of the former. His death occurred most unexpectedly, and it was with surprise that his host of friends heard of it. He died of heart failure last Friday morning, and while his friends had known that he was not well, none of them had believed that he was seriously afflicted. His funeral was held on Saturday morning and interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery.

The State Civil Service Commission announces examinations for piledrivers, deckhands, firemen, enginemen, levermen, janitors, and watchmen. The examinations will be held in the Ferry Building in San Francisco and elsewhere and those desiring to take them should apply to the Commissioner for particulars as to dates and conditions. Some of the positions are worth while and some are not. Some are good and some otherwise, both as relates to pay and working conditions.

The election of delegates to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor, to be held in Oakland commencing Monday, September 20th, will take place at the meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council this evening. The candidates are: Anthony Noriega, Felix Dumond, Joseph Blanchard, and W. G. Desepte. Two are to be elected.

Arrangements are being completed by the State

Federation of Labor for the Labor Day ceremonies at the University of California, which during the past few years has provided for an address by some representative of labor to the thousands of students of the university. The name of the speaker will be announced at a later date, when the details of the affair have been prepared.

A large number of San Francisco unions have already voted to participate in the Oakland celebration of Labor Day and the committee is urging all unions of this city to repay the compliment the Oakland unions paid to San Francisco last year. Unions are urged to take action and report at the earliest possible date.

Miss Helen Teresa Quinn, secretary to Secretary Paul Scharrenberg of the State Federation of Labor, has announced her engagement to Dr. Edmond Joseph Barrett, local dentist. She is also a member of Office Employers' Union.

While carpenters are busily altering the future home of the Brotherhood National Bank, 20 O'Farrell street, the organizing committee is actively preparing for a record opening day in the early part of November. The bank will occupy the ground and mezzanine floors of the premises and will have safe deposit quarters in the basement. The bank is soliciting all trade union accounts and has issued a capital stock of \$500,000 with a surplus of \$150,000, which is offered to the public generally. A considerable block of stock has been secured by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Business headquarters have been established in the Alexander Building. The organization committee consists of Dr. W. B. Coffey, Henry E. Cass, L. L. James, George O. Barnhart, R. M. Conley, L. L. Sanford, B. A. Meyer, J. H. Stapp, J. E. Wooley, D. E. Crayne, Louis Bartlett, Edward Waters, C. P. Cass, W. H. Reseler, E. W. Mason, and Charles E. Virden.

SUNLIGHT AND HEALTH.*

By the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

9. SUN-BATHING SUITS.

Sun baths need not be limited to babies. They should be continued throughout the early years of childhood. The more sunlight little children can receive the better they will withstand colds, infections and contagious diseases. During the summer, many children are taken to the seashore or to the country, where sun baths are easily given. On the beach wearing a sleeveless low neck bathing suit, or better still, a pair of bathing trunks, a little child can receive an ideal sun bath. After his body is once well tanned he can play several hours a day on the beach. In the country, however, or in the city, no one thinks of dressing a child in a bathing suit when he is playing in the fields or in the back yard. A pair of bathing trunks will serve as well for a sun bath in the country or in the city back yard as for a salt water bath at the sea or a fresh water bath at the lake. Sun bathing is much more important than sea bathing or lake bathing, and has the great advantage of being everywhere accessible in summer. Sun-bathing suits should allow as much skin as possible to be exposed and may consist of a thin short sleeveless low necked slip or romper or a simple set of sleeveless cotton underwear which will leave the arms and legs bare.

*Syndicated to this newspaper by the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor.

Debate

on

Prohibition

Resolved: "That Prohibition is of no benefit to the working class."

Mrs. W. B. Hamilton, DRY Candidate for the Fourth Congressional District of California

vs.

Wm. McDevitt, Socialist and WET Candidate for the Fourth Congressional District of California.

Friday Evening, August 27, 1926,
8 o'clock

at the

San Francisco Labor College,
1254 Market Street

ADMISSION FREE

Auspices, San Francisco Labor College

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